W. O. BROWNLOW, Editor & Propriette

KROXFILLE TENN. Saturday Morning, October 19, 1801.

We are wanting at this office two or three loads of Anderson county Stone Coal, for which we will pay cash. Lump Coal le the only article we will purchase.

#### Wood Wanted.

To our friends who have expressed a winh to pay their subscribtions in fire wood, we present the compliments of this inclement season, with the assurance that wood will be equal to raid. Roll it in, triends, and we will credit your accounts with the respective amounts delivered.

#### Public Speaking.

Cot Baxren will address the people at the Court House in Knoxville on Monday Stat, and at Snoddy's Church, South of the River, on Saturday the 26th of this month, as a candidate for Congress. There is much said about his position, and his principles, and the people should turn out and hear him for themselves, in order to understand him and appreciate him. Desiring to hear him, and those who may be in opposition, we shall endeaver to attend his last appointment. Be invites his opponents to be present, with whom he is willing to divide time.

### Grand Division.

The annual Session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of East Tennessee, will be held in this city, on Thursday, the Tith inst. Important business to be attended to.

### Hon. Harvey M. Waterson.

This distinguished gentleman is a candidate for the Congress of the Confederate States, in the mountainous District, composed of the counties of Anderson, Morgan, Scott, Roann, Overton, Fentress, Jackson, Putnam, White, Cumberland, Van Buren, and Warren .- 12.

Col. WATERSON was a Douglas Elector during the late Presidential Canvass, and adhered to the Union, in opposition to the Breckinridge raid that was set on foot at Baltimore. He is well known over the State, as a conservative man. His opposition to these indiscriminate arrests in East Tennessee, makes us feel anxious for his success.

The New Congressional Districts

We presume that the Bill before the Legislature, re-districting the State, will pass, as the Committee who reported it were unanimous. The Knoxville District will be composed of the counties of Sevier, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Union, Knoz, and Blount-8. The counties above compose the First District.

We are desired to state, that Gol Jonx BAXTER will be a candidate for Congress, in whatever district embraces the county of Knoz. Col. Waterson, as will be seen elsewhere, will be a candidate in the Mountain or Fourth District. Who will run in the District below, as newly arranged, we have not been advised. The election takes place on the 6th of November, being only two weeks from next Wednesday. On the same day, the election for President and Vice President for the Confederacy, under the "Permanent Constitution" takes place. The indications are, in this end of the State, that the vote will be small. Many will vote in the Congressional elections, from personal co asiderations, who will not vote for President and Vice President.

## Malicious Arrests.

These malicious arrests of Union men in East Tennessee, still continue. Last week, Mr. Swingle, of Washington County, was reason that there was nothing against him; This week, Mr. Newly, of Claiborne, a clever man, was arraigned, baving been arrested by the Deputy Marshal, at his home at Cumberland Gap. Having committed no offence, he was let off with the payment of forty or afty. dollars cost. The a tole save , they tend

the same cause? Or are they seeking to single regiment will be made up under this drive the Union men of this end of the State, last call, and a free will be recorted to, which into Kentucky, to join the Federal Army ! If the whole South will regard as a disgrade to the latter is what they are siming at they are in a fair way to succeed. They mover yet dragged a man from his home here, and forced To Bloomakors. bim to take an oath, who is not further removed from acting with them than he was before. Is there no common sense in their councils? Have they no men among them who look to policy, and to what will best serve the cause they are engaged in?

The negro wench's deau, who fathers the clang written by his emuling associates, for his paper, states that he supposed the Ink he borrowed after night, was owned by Mr. Singlarge supply of link from the North agains the advice of Grownlow," This statement carries the lie upon its very face. If he had believed that Kinsles owned the lak, would he not have proposed to purchase it, as it is scarce, and a cash article f Mr. Ricalor sever told him that he had "procured a large supply from the North, against the advice of Brownow," breause there is not one word of truth in the statement. He wrote to the North, and to New Orleans, at my suggestion, for lok owing to me, and failing to get it, I wrote to Louisville and Cinciunati, and procured, via Mashville, several kegs, enough to serve me during the winter. This I did without Mr. Kinsloe's knowledge.

But to convice this scoundrel, Sperry of further, and more deliberate lying, in this matter of Ink, I will just state, that he since said to a clever gentleman, who is a Secessignist that "if the boys had managed it better, they might have got the luk without Brownlow knowing it." Mr. Kinsles has not been in the Publishing business for more than three years, and bas therefore had no ink, either to lend or cell. All the lak, Paper, Type, and other materials in the Whig office are mine, and they are paid for, which is more then the tool of the Register clique can say. No newspaper publisher, no propeleter of any Job office, who has one particle of honor, pride, or resentment, will attempt, afternight, when I am in bed, through "boys" or otherwise, to procure any thing from my office that he would not dare ask me for a promount

In conclusion, this degraded beast, drunken debauchee, and unmitigated liar, notifies the public that he will no longer exchange papers with me. This will certainly dry up all the sources of information necessary to carry on a paper! I will try and issue a paper without the benefit of the notoriously lying dispatches from Lynchburg, which adorn the columns of that print ! Meanwhile, the Reglater can sneak into counting rooms, and other places, as its correspondents do. and borrow the Whig, and read it, and then deny having seen it! W. G. BROWNLOW.

Who will Volunteer !

Oct. 17, 1851.

We hope that our Secession neighbors will not become vexed at us, for urging them to a discharge of a most sacred obligation. The Governor of their choice, who has led the way in precipitating this State into rebellion. has called for an addition of 30,000 Volunteers. The men who ought to lead the way, who have been most noisy in the defence of a Southern Confederacy, and of a war for independence, stand back, refuse to move a peg, and even allow those who have entered the army, to come from the field of battle, where their services are actually needed, to raise companies. This is a shame! We have not less than a half dozen gentlemen in this town, beside some in the country, who are willing to serve as members of the Confederate Congress, but not one of them proposes to raise company, or Regiment, or even to serve as a private in the grand army of the South, struggling for independence ! These men, moreover, are in comfertable circumstances, and could leave their families enough to live on. Not so with the poor laborers and mechanics they are urging to turn out .--Their wives and children, during a hard winter, would be obliged to suffer.

We have several citizens who have actually been appointed to offices by the Confederate Government, may four of them in this towncivil offices that pay good salaries. Now, if these will lay saids their offices, and enter the army, we shall, in all time to come, give them credit for a proper amount of patriotism. Let them undergo the privations of camp life, and the dangers and exposures of the battle-field, and our word for it, the people, of all parties, will say they are in earnest. What do you say gentlemen-you who hold offices, and you who are seeking offices? Let the strife and struggle for the accomulation of fortunes, and posts of honor subside, until this war is brought to an end. Let us show our " faul by our works, let us moderate our desires to make money, and to fill positions of honor, removed from all brought here, and after subjecting him to danger, and contribute to the general went by some costs, was turned loose, and for the the example of entering the service. Our ostentations display of large subscriptions to the cause, will make no lasting impromion in our favor, as long as we refuse to submit to

personal exposures where armies neet.

Come, gentlemen, we must insist upon your entering the service, and upon your doing it now. Hundreds are standing off to use if What can the Confederate anthorities hope you will make good your promise to turn out to make for their cause in East Tennessee, by " whender it become successory." It is necessary these uncalled for arrests? Are they seek- now, and the call is made from heed quarters. ing to units the people of East Tennessee, in If your section is not more prompt, not a

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that good Shoemakers, wanting employment, can find plenty of work at J. S. Van Gilder & Co's Boot and Shoe Factory, where they are manufacturing quite extensively, and pay liberal wages.

The Memphis papers state that the Federal forces are strongly fertifying the town of Paducah. A ditch twenty feet wide and fifteen it doep has been made around the entire land portion of the town. Pifteen thousand wops now garrison the place, with fortifications nearly complete. The Confederate forces. at Columbus are said to be proparing to attack Paducali. Somebody will be burt when the attack is made, both armier being large,

and well armed.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sea, gives the following account of a late fight at Pensacola:

From Penancola. wounded. Loss of the enemy, very great. Capt. Brad-ford of Florida, killed; Lieut. Nelms, of Georgia, killed; Walter, buglet of the Continentale, desperately wounded; John Butgess killed; Gen. Anderson wounded in the arm; Lieut. Bayre wounded in the bip. List is very imperfect; it is impossible to get full particulars.

The Nashville Union and American, gives the following items:

inteers, and "an incentive number low vo." is letter to the Louisville Journal from Bumsey, Ky., and to the lat last., says: "We have lots of soldiers we about 1000 Union men—and we expect more. They from Marthed, Ky., Col. Hawking regiment. We are secting 4,000 to 6,000 Southern soldiers here in a few

The extract from the Journal, alluded to, is the following, and is in regard to the invasion of Kentucky by Confederate troops:

of Kentucky by Confederate troops:

"The reason why the States along and near our Scuthern border are preparing to send promptly all the forces they can into Kentucky is obvious. They want to keep the war away from themselves. They desire to preserve their own fields and fireatdes from its ravages. They are anxious makes by in our State, or else to push is through our State into Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Vergie-in. For the accomplishment of this work, necessary in their opinion to their very existence, they are remived on sending their whole strength immediately forward to the dark and bloody ground, to reader it darker and bloodier. But the true policy of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, must necessarily be to counterest and defeat this policy of the States on our Southern berder.

And Kentreky berself knows, that, unless the tide now assiging over her from the Bouth shall be rolled back, she and Kentl'cky herself knows, that, unless the tide now surging over her from the Bouth shall be rolled back, she herself will soon be rendered morally and physically a desert. Then let Kentucky and the friendly States upon her besider, prepare with all possible dispatch to reveit the hosts that have come and are coming from the Sout. for the purpose of conquest. A tremendously vigorous effort to sweep over Kentucky is about being made, and it must be most with tremendous vigor. We have little fear that it will not be; our own State understands the crisis that is upon her, and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois appreciate the dangers that threaten them. We confidently believe that within six weeks Tennessee and not Kentucky will be the theater of the war."

The Journal of the 8th, contains the following dispatches, giving the latest news we have from the Old Government:

Another Naval Expedition.

The New York Evening Post of the 3d says:
We noted yesterday the character of the Vanderbilt steamers, which are to be added to the fleet of transports already chartered and purchased by the Federal Government. A formidable Naval expedition is now fitting out at this point, to act in connection with men of war from Fortress Monroe Of the transports, the Vanderbilt is provided with berths for two thousand men, the Ocean Queen for two thousand three hundred, the Illinois for one thousand five hundred, the Empire City for one thousand, the Contraconices by one thousand five hundred, the limits Webster for one thousand, and the fialtic, Mantanzass and Atlantic are also costing and preparing for the ass and Atlantic are also couling and preparing for the expedition. These vessels will carry at least fifteen thou-

and men.

The Great Republic, the largest American sailing ship affent, has just been chartered by the Government and is fitting up with stalls to transport horses.

Activity at the Navy Yards. The navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is one of the busiest hives in all New England. The muster roll there includes about 1,700 men, and the monthly pay roll amounts to about \$35,600—the total outlay per month, being from \$100,000 to \$115,000. There are four new vessels new on the stocks, two third class stoops, the Kearsage and Ossippee, steam propellers, nearly completed, and two side-wised steamers, just commenced, to be called the Pawtuckaway and the Modadnock. The Kearsage, 1,000 mas, will carry seven heavy gung, and is in the dry dock, Pawtuckaway and the Modadnock. The Kearenge, 1,000 tons, will carry seven heavy guns, and is in the dry dock, and will probably be ready for sea in November. The Ossippee, of 1,500 Jons, is on the stocks, where the Santee was built, and is expected to be launched in about twenty days. The side-wheel stramers are 750 tons burthen.—They are very flat butterned, and will draw only six feet of water. Sour others are ordered for repairs, and several of the gunboats, now going up in private yards, will fit out at the Portamouth Navy yard.

From Washington. Washington, Oct. I.—Nothing but the important demands of the public interest will induce the Government to supercode Frement. The Attorney General pronounces his retention a public crime.

Governor Sprague, of Khode Island, is to be appointed a Major General.

A special dispatch to the New York Commercial, says that the National debt will be \$5,000,000 by the first of December next.

Con. Mansfield ordered to Hatterns-Gen.

Week to Hoturn to Old Point.

We learn from Washington that an order has been issued, since Gen. Hamifield has been sent to Old Point, that he take command at Hatteras, and that Gen. Wool, who had expected a position in the West, probably to supercede Gen. Frament, has been sent back to take command at Old Point.—Norfolk Day Book, 12th.

From New Orleans.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—A mayal ongagement began this morning at 3 o'clock 46 minutes, at the head of the Passes, and lasted an hour. It was renewed again at 9 o'clock, A. M.

New ORLEANS, Oct 13.—The force of the Peteral fleet was ferry guns and nearly 1,900 men, while the little Confederate nessentic fleet carried 16 guns as 4 about 300 men. It is reported that our Iron steamer such the Pro-

This report of a victory near New Orleans, on the part of the Confederate forces, all turns out to be pothing. None of the Federal steamers are on the bar, nor has any one been aunk .- [Editor Whig.

From Washingtons
irrares, Wednesday, Oct. 2.—Commander Changired here this evening from Halteres Inlet. He The Forte fired chell, and were assisted stationed of the Intel. After a time the though not before two or three stomers in going down with all on heard. Judging for of appearance of the female, it is estimated

ad the plunging of our shot, so the guns succharred in our masterly manager; hand built built is a liese The Fight on Greenbrier River.

We have seen considerable boasting in our exchanges, as to the victory of the Confederates over the Federal forces in North-Western Virginia. We have not given credit to these reports, having seen it stated by a Richmond Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, tha

the Federal forces had been victorious in that section all the time.

From the Richmond Whis we take the fullowing, as the Southern version of this late

The Federal loss was very severe.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of later date, gives the following as the Northern account taken from a Washington paper:

The War Department last night received a dispute confirming Gen. Reynold's victory in Western Virgini that was achieved yesterday. He was reconnuiters with two of his regiments, when he came upon a coust arable rebel force, which he utterly routed, with coust pyrble loss on their side.

#### The North-The News-

We are all without any news, of any character, from the North, and we must expect bereafter, until the close of the war, that the States within the limits of the Federal Government, will remain a sort of terra incognito, to the whole people of the South, and even to those of the border States. The mails are cut off, and so are the Telegraphs, and we are as liable to hear from the coast of Africa, as from any one of the loyal States. A newspaper will, occasionally, by travellers and spies, find its way across the border, but the Southern papers will not copy any thing that may seem to contradict their own bossting and exaggerated accounts of what is transpiring. If they would content themselves with remaining ellent as to passing events, it would do, but knowing that the facts can not reach here, many of them will fabricate the most remarkable tales!

In the South, we are to blame, for not even giving the news as it is, and as we derive it from our own friends. We seem to think that bad news, if published, would prevent men from Volunteering, and bence, at Nashville, in Knoxville, and in other towns, we actually suppress intelligence when it is not of a character to inspire our own folks with zeal and enthusiasm in the Southern cause .-This is all wrong, and seems to spring from the consideration that our cause is not a good one, or that the people lack confidence in it, and need to be held on by tricks of politicians. Men who volunteer from patriotic motives, and believe their cause is a just one, need no such appliances. They act upon principle, and they will, whether the prospect be gloomy or bright, turn out. And this is the on'y class of men who may be relied upon in battle,-Sing into the ears of such men the cry of disaster, and theyware the more eager to fight for what they deem the right. Such men need not be stimulated with tales of what the South is going to do, and with what she is able to do. They are ready to do their duty and may as well have the truth of what is passing, as to be deceived with false reports of what is going on.

## Corruption and Stealing.

We are almost daily bearing of the thefts and robberies of the mails, by scamps who bold official positions in the Post Office Department of the new Government. Take the following as a specimen only, of what is going

WHITESSTEE, Oct. 7, 1861. W. G. Brownlow:—I made up a club of new sitteeribers to your paper, and sent the names and money to you last Wednesday, and I have not heard from you since, nor has the paper come. I took the receipt of the Postmaster.— There are so many thiever among Postmasters and Mail Agents, that I do not know whether you received the mo-Your friend,

This is a plain and palpable case. . Whitesburg is in Jefferson county, some fifty-five miles from Knexville, on the Railroad. The letter was only handled by the postmaster where mailed-handed to the Route Agent coming down, who had it in possession about four hours, when it was his duty to turn it over to this office! We have examined the "Account of Mails Received" at the Knoxville Post Office, and there has been no letter received from Whitesburg, and no way-bill of the 2d, the day on which the letter was mailed. We have the Postmaster's receipt for the letter, and affirming that he mailed it, covering Ten Dollars. The books here show one letter received on the 2d, but way-hilled the 3d. The evidence is very strong, going to show that there is a thief on board the cars, between Whitesburg and Knoxville !

Southern General Conference

The Methodist General Conference, South meets once in four years. Its first Seessien after the separation in 1844, was held in Petersburg, Ven in May, 1846 1 the second in St. Louis, May, 1850; the third, in Columbus, Ga., May, 1854; the fourth, is Nashville, May, 1858 and the fifth to set for New Orleans, busy destroy private property. April, 1862 the several Annual Conferences

Should that city fall into the hands of the presented. Federal army, the Conference will have to meet elsewhere. And should this not be the case, this war will be raging on the Mississipppi, making it any thing but desirable to travel in that direction.

Five Regiments Refused.

The Columbus (Ca.) Enquirer states, that the call made of Jeff Davis by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, for five Regiments of Georgia Volunteers with their arms, to defend the coast of that State, has been refused, and that he Governor is enlisting men for six months service for the coast defense, and troops am arriving at flayapusher arrived

Vigorous preparations and a large force will be required to prevent the destruction of the Forts and cities, from North Caroline round to New Orleans. The Confederate apmy having marched apon Keatucky from East, Middle and West Tennessee, they may expect a First of fifty thousand men to retallate along the coast of the Cotton States .-Indeed several expeditions of a mixed charafter, are now out upon the Southern coast, and these intend to seize, and if they can, reopen to the commerce of the world, some leading cotton ports. And whilst the Confederate troops are marching in large forces upon Kentucky and the Potomac, with a view to the invesion of Maryland, we shall not be surprised to hear of a successful landing of Federal forces at Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans.

### The Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans papers boast that the Sugar crop of this year, will not fall abort of five hundred thousand hopsheads eighty thousand more than ever was produced before, and at least two hundred and fifty thousand more than the consumption of the Southern States, including Kentucky and Missouri. Nay, this account is very little short of the entire consumption of the whole Union, whilst the old Union gets its supplies elsewhere, and the blockade prevents the sending any out of the Confederate States. With these facts before us, it is the worst specks of extortion to be selling Sugar at .20 to 25 cents, when the limited field to supply, and the vast amount in the hands of Planters must reduce it to five cents. The same may be said of Molasees. The supply is greater than the demand, by at least one half. One consideration may run the articles up to still higher figures. The Federal Fleets going into Louisana, may take charge of the supplies, and prevent their shipments into other Southern States.

## Old Partizanship.

We are constantly reminded that in these times of revolution and of war, we must ignore old party lines and doctrines, and as one man, fight for the independence of the South. But it is a very curious thing that none but Denocrats fill the civil offices in the Southern Confederacy. From the President and Cabinet down to Judges, Foreign Ministers, Attornies, Marshals, and Post Masters, none are placed in office except such as supported the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, noder the late Southern Democratic organization. This is no more the result of accident, than was the bringing about the overthrow of the Government; it bears upon its face the strong semblance of design. And so soon as this war is over, we shall all find ourselves tied bands and feet to the car of Democracy, driving to ruin in the name of Southern Rights. Venna and in

## The Federal Forces-

We gather from recent extracts from the New York and Washington papers, as we find them in our Southern exchanges, that the Pederal force is about as follows, and is on the increase. They are divided thus: 50,000

In Mesonri,
In Kentucky, at Cairo, Ac.,
In North-Western Virginia,
In and around Washington,
In Baltimore and South Maryland,
In the Naval Expeditions,
Santa Ross Island, Hatterns and Key West,
Futures Monrae and Newport News,
In Comps and Forta in Northern States,

We have no doubt of the correctness of this estimate, and as little doubt that by the time, the total force has been run up to ross BUNDERS TROUSAND, disposed in someting like the above proportious.

## The Helston Annual Conference-

The Holston Augual Conference, which was organized in the town of Knoxville in 1823 held its thirty-eighth annual session in Greenville, closing this week. Last year, there were in this Conference, 110 Travelis; Preachers, 13 Supernumeraries, and 402 Lecal Preachers. There were 44,918 while members, and 4,442 colored memberd, and 200 Indians, being an increase over the former year, of 2,231. We apprehend a falling off for the past year. The war ery bas thresh all the churches into the shade.

The geographical limits of this Conference are East Tennessee, Western Virginia and Western Carolina.

The Proper Course.

The Linchburg Porginian quotes the bosing Washington item from the Washington Bras & tenant mal I

A similar Procles

We doubt very much, whether the Bossian Private property should be let alone, and of next spring, convenes in New Orleans.— quiet citizens should be let alone, and orea.

# A Liberal Proposition.

he proposition of Cos. MASSY, found all who o, is very liberal one, not often equalled W By one.